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09/384,147	08/27/1999	A. STEPHAN NOVICK	PR-0006	7432

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LEGAL PATENT RECORDS CENTER
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EXAMINER
GHEE, ASHANTI

ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
2622	

DATE MAILED: 02/19/2003

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

Office Action Summary	Application No.	Applicant(s)	
	09/384,147	NOVICK ET AL.	
	Examiner	Art Unit	
	Ashanti Ghee	2622	

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If the period for reply specified above is less than thirty (30) days, a reply within the statutory minimum of thirty (30) days will be considered timely.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133).
- Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

1)☐ Responsive to communication(s) filed on _____ .

2a)☐ This action is **FINAL**. 2b)☒ This action is non-final.

3)☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

4)☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are pending in the application.

4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.

5)☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.

6)☒ Claim(s) 1-59 is/are rejected.

7)☒ Claim(s) 54 is/are objected to.

8)☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

9)☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.

10)☒ The drawing(s) filed on 27 August 1999 is/are: a)☒ accepted or b)☐ objected to by the Examiner.

Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).

11)☐ The proposed drawing correction filed on _____ is: a)☐ approved b)☐ disapproved by the Examiner.

If approved, corrected drawings are required in reply to this Office action.

12)☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. §§ 119 and 120

13)☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).

a)☐ All b)☐ Some * c)☐ None of:

1.☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.

2.☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____ .

3.☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

14)☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for domestic priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(e) (to a provisional application).

a) ☐ The translation of the foreign language provisional application has been received.

15)☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for domestic priority under 35 U.S.C. §§ 120 and/or 121.

Attachment(s)

1) ☒ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
2) ☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
3) ☒ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449) Paper No(s) 4 .
4) ☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413) Paper No(s). _____ .
5) ☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152)
6) ☐ Other: .

DETAILED ACTION

Claim Objections

1. Claim 54 is objected to because of the following informalities: "the method" should be changed to the system. Appropriate correction is required.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 102

2. The following is a quotation of the appropriate paragraphs of 35 U.S.C. 102 that form the basis for the rejections under this section made in this Office action:

> A person shall be entitled to a patent unless –
>
> (e) the invention was described in a patent granted on an application for patent by another filed in the United States before the invention thereof by the applicant for patent, or on an international application by another who has fulfilled the requirements of paragraphs (1), (2), and (4) of section 371(c) of this title before the invention thereof by the applicant for patent.

The changes made to 35 U.S.C. 102(e) by the American Inventors Protection Act of 1999 (AIPA) and the Intellectual Property and High Technology Technical Amendments Act of 2002 do not apply when the reference is a U.S. patent resulting directly or indirectly from an international application filed before November 29, 2000. Therefore, the prior art date of the reference is determined under 35 U.S.C. 102(e) prior to the amendment by the AIPA (pre-AIPA 35 U.S.C. 102(e)).

3. Claims 1-6, 10, 15-18, 55-59 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(e) as being anticipated by Kumada (US Patent No. 6,337,922).

Regarding claim 1, Kumada discloses a remote printing system, comprising network port (col. 16, lines 15-60); a printing device connected to said network port,

wherein said printing devices receives first image information from said network port and generates a printed image and a corresponding control image (col. 16, lines 24 – col. 17, lines 1-10); a measuring device connected to said network port, wherein said measuring device generates second image information from said control image (col. 17, lines 4-55); wherein said second image information is used to calibrate said printing device (col. 17, lines 4-55).

Regarding claim 2, Kumada discloses the remote printing system further comprising an image server located remotely from said printing device and said measuring device (Fig 33), said image server adapted for communication with said printing device and said measuring device over a communication medium (Fig 33).

Regarding claim 3, Kumada discloses the remote printing system wherein said image server transmits said first image data to said printing device (col. 17, lines 4-10); and said measuring device transmits said second image information to said image server (col. 13, lines 4-35).

Regarding claim 4, Kumada discloses the remote printing system wherein said image server generates print quality information from said second image information (col. 17, lines 4-55).

Regarding claim 5, Kumada discloses the remote printing system further comprising a computer collocated with, and connected to said printing device, said measuring device, and said communication port (Fig. 33), wherein said computer relays said first image data to said printing device (col. 17, lines 4-12); and said measuring device transmits said second image information to said computer (col. 13, lines 4-35).

Regarding claim 6, Kumada discloses the remote printing system wherein said computer generates print quality information from said second image information (col. 15, lines 1-18).

Regarding claim 10, Kumada discloses a remote printing system comprising; a computer including a memory, a processor, and a network port, wherein said computer receives first image information via said network port (col. 16, lines 24-36); a printing device connected to said computer for generating a printed image from said first image information (col. 16, lines 24-36); and a measuring device connected to said computer for generating second image information from said printed image (col. 16, lines 24-57); wherein said computer generates a quality measurement in response to said second image information (col. 17, lines 3-55).

Regarding claim 15, Kumada discloses the remote printing system wherein said measuring device is a spectrophotometer (evident that various devices can include a spectrophotometer; col. 20, lines 25-34).

Regarding claim 16, Kumada discloses the remote printing system wherein said measuring device is a colorimeter (evident that various devices can include a colorimeter; col. 20, lines 25-34).

Regarding claim 17, Kumada discloses the remote printing system wherein said quality measurement is used to generate a quality verification signal (col. 15, lines 1-15).

Regarding claim 18, Kumada discloses the remote printing system wherein said

quality measurement is indicative of a variation between said second image information and predetermined reference information (col. 15, lines 1-col. 16, lines 1-13).

Regarding claim 55, Kumada discloses a system for remote printing comprising an image server computer adapted for connection to a remote printing station, said server computer having a memory, a processor, and a network port, wherein said image server computer is configured to perform the steps of: transmitting digital image source information over said network port for printing an image at the remote printing station (col. 17, lines 4-10); receiving digital image measurement information from the remote printing station corresponding to measurements of the printed control image(col. 13, lines 1-20); generating printer calibration update infromatino to the remote printing station (col. 17, lines 3-55); and transmitting said calibration update information to the remote printing station (col. 15, lines 1-18).

Regarding claim 56, Kumada discloses the system wherein the identification information is a sequence of colors selected from a set of predetermined colors (col. 5, lines 4-15).

Regarding claim 57, Kumada discloses the system wherein each predetermined color is predetermined with respect to a platform-independent color space (col. 11, lines 45-62).

Regarding claim 58, Kumada discloses the system wherein each predetermined color is transferred to the color space of the printing device prior to printing (col. 11, lines 45-62).

Regarding claim 59, Kumada discloses the system wherein each predetermined color is predetermined with respect to the color space of the printing device (col. 11, lines 45-62).

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

4. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

> (a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negatived by the manner in which the invention was made.

5. Claims 7-9 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Kumada (US Patent No. 6,337,922 B2) in view of Motamed (US Patent No. 6,327,047 B1).

Regarding claim 7, Kumada does not disclose the remote printing system wherein said control image is printed adjacent to said printed image.

However, Motamed discloses the remote printing system wherein said control image is printed adjacent to said printed image (col. 5, lines 13-44).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made would combine the teachings of Kumada and Motamed due to both references disclosing calibrating a printer with a scanner to provide and automatic scanner calibration method and apparatus inclusive of a calibration target strip that a user attaches once to any of an inside surface of a scanner glass.

Regarding claim 8, Kumada does not disclose the remote printing system wherein said control image comprises an arrangement of predetermined colors.

However, Motamed discloses the remote printing system wherein said control image comprises an arrangement of predetermined colors (col. 5, lines 13-44).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made would combine the teachings of Kumada and Motamed due to both references disclosing calibrating a printer with a scanner to provide and automatic scanner calibration method and apparatus inclusive of a calibration target strip that a user attaches once to any of an inside surface of a scanner glass.

Regarding claim 9, Kumada discloses the remote printing system wherein said arrangement of predetermined colors provides identification information (col. 5, lines 4-15).

6. Claims 11-14 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Kumada (US Patent No. 6,337,922 B2) in view of Lin et al. (US Patent No. 6,404,511 B1).

Regarding claim 11, Kumada does not disclose the remote printing system wherein said network port is a packet switched network port.

However, Lin discloses the remote printing system wherein said network port is a packet switched network port (the internet reads on packet switched network port; col. 6, lines 22-34).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made would combine the teachings of Kumada and Lin due to bother references disclosing calibrating a printer with a scanner to provide a self-calibrations technique which may be applied to an open loop network copier system to minimize the variations in the output images produced by different printers of the same type in response to the same input signal.

Regarding claim 12, Kumada does not disclose the remote printing system wherein said network port includes a protocol stack.

However, Lin discloses the remote printing system wherein said network port includes a protocol stack (evident in col. 6, lines 22-34).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made would combine the teachings of Kumada and Lin due to bother references disclosing calibrating a printer with a scanner to provide a self-calibrations technique which may be applied to an open loop network copier system to minimize the variations in the output images produced by different printers of the same type in response to the same input signal.

Regarding claim 13, Kumada does not disclose the remote printing system wherein said protocol stack is a TCP/IP stack.

However, Lin discloses the remote printing system wherein said protocol stack is a TCP/IP stack (evident in col. 6, lines 22-34).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made would combine the teachings of Kumada and Lin due

to bother references disclosing calibrating a printer with a scanner to provide a self-calibrations technique which may be applied to an open loop network copier system to minimize the variations in the output images produced by different printers of the same type in response to the same input signal.

Regarding claim 14, Kumada does not disclose the remote printing system wherein said network port is a circuit switched communication port.

However, Lin discloses the remote printing system wherein said network port is a circuit switched communication port.

Therefore, it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made would combine the teachings of Kumada and Lin due to bother references disclosing calibrating a printer with a scanner to provide a self-calibrations technique which may be applied to an open loop network copier system to minimize the variations in the output images produced by different printers of the same type in response to the same input signal.

7. Claims 19-30, 33-54 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Kumada (US Patent No. 6,337,922 B2) in view of Chao (US Patent No. 6,404,517 B1).

Regarding claim 19, Kumada discloses a remote printing system comprising; a computer including a memory, a processor, and a network port (col. 16, lines 24-36); a printing device connected to said network port for generating a printed image from digital image source information received over said network port (col. 16, lines 24-36);

and a measuring device connected to said communication port for generating digital image measurement information from a printed image (col. 16, lines 24-57); wherein said computer is configured to perform the steps of: receiving digital image source information over said network port (col. 12, lines 44-61); transmitting instructions to said printing device to generate a printed image corresponding to the received digital image source information (col. 12, lines 44-63); receiving digital image measurement information from said measuring device derived from the printed image (col. 13, lines 1-20); and verifying print quality by comparing the image measurement information to a digital reference.

Although Kumada does not disclose verifying print quality, Chao discloses a remote printing system comprising; a computer including a memory, a processor, and a network port; a printing device connected to said network port for generating a printed image from digital image source information received over said network port; and a measuring device connected to said communication port for generating digital image measurement information from a printed image; wherein said computer is configured to perform the steps of: receiving digital image source information over said network port; transmitting instructions to said printing device to generate a printed image corresponding to the received digital image source information; receiving digital image measurement information from said measuring device derived from the printed image; and verifying print quality by comparing the image measurement information to a digital reference (col. 7, lines 23-47).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made would combine the teachings of Kumada and Chao due to both references disclosing calibrating printers with scanners to provide specific identification marks on the color path media to indicate pertinent information such as the media page number, dimensions of the color patch array, color patch size, etc.

Regarding Claim 20, Kumada discloses the apparatus further comprising a data structure stored in said memory, said data structure containing fields for said digital reference in said image measurement information.

Regarding claim 21, Kumada discloses the apparatus wherein said measuring device is a spectrophotometer (evident that various devices can include a spectrophotometer; col. 20, lines 25-34).

Regarding claim 22, Kumada discloses the apparatus where said measuring device is a colorimeter (evident that various devices can include a colorimeter; col. 20, lines 25-34).

Regarding claim 23, Kumada discloses the apparatus wherein said measuring device is a densimeter (col. 16, lines 16, lines 24-29).

Regarding claim 24, Kumada discloses a method of ensuring print quality at a remote location comprising the steps of: receiving digital image information from a communication medium (col.12, lines 44-61); printing an image corresponding to the received digital picture information (col. 16, lines 66-col. 17, lines 1-12); printing corresponding control information (col. 16, lines 66-col. 17, lines 1-12); generating

digital control information from the printed control information (col. 17, lines 4-55); and verifying print quality by comparing the digital control information to a digital reference.

Although Kumada does not disclose verifying print quality, Chao discloses a method of ensuring print quality at a remote location comprising the steps of: receiving digital image information from a communication medium; printing an image corresponding to the received digital picture information; printing corresponding control information; generating digital control information from the printed control information; and verifying print quality by comparing the digital control information to a digital reference (col. 7, lines 23-47).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made would combine the teachings of Kumada and Chao due to both references disclosing calibrating printers with scanners to provide specific identification marks on the color path media to indicate pertinent information such as the media page number, dimensions of the color patch array, color patch size, etc.

Regarding claim 25, Kumada discloses the method wherein the step of printing control information includes the step of generating a sequence of colors selected from a set of predetermined colors in response to a print job identification number (col. 5, lines 4-15).

Regarding claim 26, Kumada discloses the method wherein each predetermined color is predetermined with respect to a platform-independent color space (col. 11, lines 45-62).

Regarding claim 27, Kumada discloses the method wherein each predetermined color is transferred to the color space of the printing device prior to printing (col. 11, lines 45-62).

Regarding claim 28, Kumada discloses the method wherein each predetermined color is predetermined with respect to the color space of the printing device (col. 11, lines 45-62).

Regarding claim 29, Kumada discloses the method further comprising the step of generating identification information from the digital control information (col. 5, lines 4-15).

Regarding claim 30, Kumada discloses the method where the digital reference is a set of predetermined colors, and wherein the step of generating identification information includes the step of determining a sequence of colors from the digital control information with reference to the set of predetermined colors (col. 5, lines 4-15).

Regarding claim 33, Kumada discloses the method comprising the step of updating the printer characteristic function in response to the digital control information (col. 17, lines 4-55).

Regarding claim 34, Kumada discloses a remote printing system, comprising: a network port (col. 16, lines 15-60); a printing device connected to said network, wherein said printing device receives first image information from said network port and generates a printed image and a corresponding control image (col. 16, lines 24-col. 17, lines 1-10); a measuring device connected to said network port, wherein said measuring

device generates second image information from said control image (col. 17, lines 4-55); wherein said corresponding control image is used to identify the printed image.

Although Kumada does not disclose the control image used to identify the printed image, Chao discloses a remote printing system, comprising: a network port; a printing device connected to said network, wherein said printing device receives first image information from said network port and generates a printed image and a corresponding control image; a measuring device connected to said network port, wherein said measuring device generates second image information from said control image; wherein said corresponding control image is used to identify the printed image (col. 7, lines 48-col. 8, lines 1-13).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made would combine the teachings of Kumada and Chao due to both references disclosing calibrating printers with scanners to provide specific identification marks on the color path media to indicate pertinent information such as the media page number, dimensions of the color patch array, color patch size, etc.

Regarding claim 35, Kumada discloses the system wherein the control information includes a sequence of colors selected from a set of predetermined colors in response to a print job identification number (col. 5, lines 4-15).

Regarding claim 36, Kumada discloses the system further comprising an image server located remotely from said printing device and said measuring device (Fig. 33), said image server provided said first image information (col. 17, lines 3-10).

Regarding claim 37, Kumada discloses the remote printing system wherein said image server transmits said first image data to said printing device (col. 17, lines 3-10); and said measuring device transmits said second image information to said image server (col. 13, lines 4-35).

Regarding claim 38, Kumada disclose the remote printing system wherein said image server generates print quality information from said second image information (col. 15, lines 1-18).

Regarding claim 39, Kumada discloses a system for remote printing comprising an image server computer adapted for connection to a remote printing station, said server computer having a memory, a processor, and a network port, wherein said image server computer is configured to perform the steps of: transmitting digital image source information over said network port for printing an image at the remote printing station (col. 17, lines 4-10); receiving digital image measurement information from the remote printing station (col. 13, lines 1-20); and, verifying print quality by comparing the measurement image information to a digital reference.

Although Kumada does not disclose verifying print quality, Chao discloses a system for remote printing comprising an image server computer adapted for connection to a remote printing station, said server computer having a memory, a processor, and a network port, wherein said image server computer is configured to perform the steps of: transmitting digital image source information over said network port for printing an image at the remote printing station; receiving digital image measurement information from the remote printing station; and, verifying print quality by

comparing the measurement image information to a digital reference (col. 7, lines 23-47).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made would combine the teachings of Kumada and Chao due to both references disclosing calibrating printers with scanners to provide specific identification marks on the color path media to indicate pertinent information such as the media page number, dimensions of the color patch array, color patch size, etc.

Regarding claim 40, Kumada discloses the system wherein the digital image source information includes identification information (col. 5, lines 4-15).

Regarding claim 41, Kumada discloses the system wherein the identification information is a sequence of colors selected from a set of predetermined colors in response to a print job identification number (col. 5, lines 4-15).

Regarding claim 42, Kumada discloses the method wherein each predetermined color is predetermined with respect to a platform-independent color space (col. 11, lines 45-62).

Regarding claim 43, Kumada discloses the method wherein each predetermined color is transferred to the color space of the printing device prior to printing (col. 11, lines 45-62).

Regarding claim 44, Kumada discloses the method wherein each predetermined color is predetermined with respect to the color space of the printing device (col. 11, lines 45-62).

Regarding claim 45, Kumada discloses a system for remote printing comprising an image server computer adapted for connection to a remote printing station, said server computer having a memory, a processor, and a network port, wherein said image server computer is configured to perform the steps of: transmitting print job instructions including digital image source information over said network port for printing an image at the remote printing station (col. 17, lines 4-10), said digital image source information including an associated control image that incorporates identification information (col. 16, lines 24-col. 17, lines 1-10); receiving digital image measurement information form the remote printing station corresponding to measurements of the printed control image (col. 13, lines 1-20); and identifying a print job associated with said digital image source information from said received digital image measurement information.

Although Kumada does not disclose identifying a print job, Chao discloses a system for remote printing comprising an image server computer adapted for connection to a remote printing station, said server computer having a memory, a processor, and a network port, wherein said image server computer is configured to perform the steps of: transmitting print job instructions including digital image source information over said network port for printing an image at the remote printing station, said digital image source information including an associated control image that incorporates identification information; receiving digital image measurement information form the remote printing station corresponding to measurements of the printed control image; and identifying a print job associated with said digital image source information

from said received digital image measurement information (col. 7, lines 48-col.8, lines 1-13).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made would combine the teachings of Kumada and Chao due to both references disclosing calibrating printers with scanners to provide specific identification marks on the color path media to indicate pertinent information such as the media page number, dimensions of the color patch array, color patch size, etc.

Regarding claim 46, Kumada discloses the system wherein the digital measurement information is used to generate calibration instructions to be sent to the remote printing station (col. 17, lines 4-55).

Regarding claim 47, Kumada discloses the system wherein the identification information is a sequence of colors selected from a set of predetermined colors (col. 5, lines 4-15).

Regarding claim 48, Kumada discloses the system wherein each predetermined color is predetermined with respect to a platform-independent color space (col. 11, lines 45-62).

Regarding claim 49, Kumada discloses the system wherein each predetermined color is transferred to the color space of the printing device prior to printing (col. 11, lines 45-62).

Regarding claim 50, Kumada discloses the system wherein each predetermined color is predetermined with respect to the color space of the printing device (col. 11, lines 45-62).

Regarding claim 51, Kumada discloses a system for remote printing comprising an image server computer adapted for connection to a remote printing station, said server computer having a memory, a processor, and a network port, wherein said image server computer is configured to perform the steps of: transmitting print job instructions including digital image source information over said network port for printing an image at the remote printing station (col. 17, lines 4-10), said digital image source information including an associated control image that incorporates identification information (col. 16, lines 24-col. 17, lines 1-10); receiving verification information from the remote printing station corresponding to measurements of the printed control image.

Although Kumada does not disclose receiving verification information from the remote printing station, Chao discloses a system for remote printing comprising an image server computer adapted for connection to a remote printing station, said server computer having a memory, a processor, and a network port, wherein said image server computer is configured to perform the steps of: transmitting print job instructions including digital image source information over said network port for printing an image at the remote printing station, said digital image source information including an associated control image that incorporates identification information; receiving verification information from the remote printing station corresponding to measurements of the printed control image (col. 7, lines 23-47).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made would combine the teachings of Kumada and Chao due to both references disclosing calibrating printers with scanners to provide specific

identification marks on the color path media to indicate pertinent information such as the media page number, dimensions of the color patch array, color patch size, etc.

Regarding claim 52, Kumada does not disclose the system wherein the verification information is digital measurement information, and further comprising the step of comparing said digital measurement information to a digital reference.

However, Chao discloses the system wherein the verification information is digital measurement information, and further comprising the step of comparing said digital measurement information to a digital reference (col. 7, lines 23-47).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made would combine the teachings of Kumada and Chao due to both references disclosing calibrating printers with scanners to provide specific identification marks on the color path media to indicate pertinent information such as the media page number, dimensions of the color patch array, color patch size, etc.

Regarding claim 53, Kumada discloses the system further comprising the steps of: generating printer calibration update information from said digital measurement information (col. 17, lines 4-55); and transmitting said calibration update information to the remote printing station (col. 17, lines 4-55).

Regarding claim 54, Kumada discloses the method wherein the verification information is a verification message indicating acceptable image quality (col. 16, lines 61-65).

8. Claims 31-32 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Kumada (US Patent No. 6,337,922 B2) in view of Sherman et al. (US Patent No. 5,537,516).

Regarding claim 31, Kumada and Chao do not disclose the method wherein the step of verifying print quality comprises the step of generating an error measurement from the digital control information and the digital reference.

However, Sherman discloses the method wherein the step of verifying print quality comprises the step of generating an error measurement from the digital control information and the digital reference (col. 19, lines 25-col. 20, lines 1-61).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made would combine the teachings of Kumada, Chao, and Sherman due to all references disclosing calibrating a printer with a scanner to stabilize the print colors generated by a computer controlled color reproduction device.

Regarding claim 32, Kumada and Chao do not disclose the method wherein the step of verifying print quality further comprises determining whether the error measurement exceeds a threshold.

However, Sherman discloses the method wherein the step of verifying print quality further comprises determining whether the error measurement exceeds a threshold (col. 19, lines 25-col. 20, lines 1-61).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made would combine the teachings of Kumada, Chao, and

Sherman due to all references disclosing calibrating a printer with a scanner to stabilize the print colors generated by a computer controlled color reproduction device.

Conclusion

9. The prior art made of record and not relied upon is considered pertinent to applicant's disclosure.

Haikin et al. (US Patent No. 6,512,845 B1) discloses an iterative approximation of color patch area.

Collette et al. (US Patent No. 5,738,014) discloses a printer calibration method using electronically-decoupled color and tone scale adjustments.

Sekizawa (US Patent No. 6,430,711) discloses a system and method for monitoring the state of a plurality of machines connected via a computer network.

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Ashanti Ghee whose telephone number is (703) 306-3443. The examiner can normally be reached on Monday-Friday (7AM - 4PM).

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Edward L. Coles can be reached on (703) 305-4712. The fax phone numbers for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned are (703) 746-7455 for regular communications and (703) 746-7455 for After Final communications.

Any inquiry of a general nature or relating to the status of this application or proceeding should be directed to the receptionist whose telephone number is (703) 305-3900.

Ashanti Ghee
Examiner
Art Unit 2622

ag
February 10, 2003

EDWARD COLES
SUPERVISORY PATENT EXAMINER
TECHNOLOGY CENTER 2600